

total of 905 species and good varieties. These are distributed through 105 orders and 455 genera. The largest order is that of the *Gramineæ* being represented by 125 species. The next largest orders are the *Compositæ* with 121 species and the *Leguminosæ* with 81 species. The *Orchidaceæ* have but 3 species and the Ferns number 7 representing as many genera. The *Ericaceæ* have not a single representative. Three new species have been discovered in this county, viz: *Dalea Hallii*, Gr., *Vicia Reverchoni*, Watson, and *Scutellaria brevifolia*, Gr., to which I hope to add two more, a *Cuscuta* and a *Silphium*.

With the advance of civilization several species have been nearly exterminated and to my knowledge three, at least, have entirely disappeared.—JULIEN REVERCHON, *Dallas, Dallas Co., Texas*.

POISONING BY RHUS TOXICODENDRON.—As botanists are very apt to meet with cases of poisoning by the so-called poison ivy or poison oak, it is just as well for them to know a cure that is simple and effectual. In the *Medical Record* of July 12 is a note from Dr. Wm. E. Brandt, of Hanover, Ind., in which he claims to have found such a remedy. He states that the treatment for this trouble has been rational only since the discovery that the poisoning agent was an acid. Very naturally, then, alkaline substances should be used to neutralize the poison, and Dr. Brandt has found that the hyposulphite of soda, is probably the best. He uses a saturated solution, keeping the affected skin moist, and in severe cases giving it internally at the same time. He has thus succeeded in checking the worst cases in from 24 to 48 hours.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN BOTANY, IX, by Sereno Watson.—In the last GAZETTE we noticed the first part of this contribution, being a revision of North American *Liliaceæ*. The second part is devoted to the description of about 50 new species, chiefly from the far west. The *Ranunculus alismaefolius* of the Manual becomes a new species, and as it has been knocking about for some time it is called *R. ambigens*. Three new Crucifers are described, a *Dentaria*, a *Draba* and a *Thelypodium*. Two *Silenes* are reported and both do honor to the Botanic Garden, one being *S. Grayii* and the other *S. Sargentii*. Two *Psoraleas* are described, and one has so nearly the odor of a skunk that it is called *P. mephitica*. *Vicia* also gains two species, one from Texas and the other from Florida. One of the most interesting things in the list, though, is the description of a new *Sullivantia*, bearing the name *S. Oregana*. It looks very much like *S. Ohionis*, and we are very strongly of the impression that the latter is also

stoloniferous. The new *Sullivantia*, like the old, grows on wet rocky banks. Three new *Polygonums* are described, and of course *Eriogonum* must receive some accessions; in this case there are five. A new genus of *Eriogonæ* is described under the name of *Hollisteria*, and as yet it is represented by the single species, *H. lanata*. Three new species of *Ephedra* are described and all the North American species are defined, numbering five. They are *E. antisiphilitica*, C. A. Meyer, *E. Nevadensis*, Watson, *E. trifurca*, Torr., *E. Torreyana*, Watson, and *E. Californica*, Watson. A new *Cupressus* is described from Guadalupe Island. It was distributed as *C. macrocarpa* in Dr. E. Palmer's collection, but now bears the name of the Island. The plant distributed in the collections of A. H. Curtiss as *Amaryllis Atamasco* is named *Zephyranthes Treatiæ*. *Luzula* and *Juncus* are each represented by two new species.

WILLOWS OF CALIFORNIA, by M. S. Bebb.—These are advance pages from the "Botany of California," Vol. II. That Mr. Bebb is the American authority on Willows every botanist knows, and hence when a contribution to American Botany like the present is made it becomes of great importance. This is all the more interesting as the genus *Salix* is a very difficult one and consequently about the last approached by the average botanist. It seems that there are in the world about 160 species of *Salix*, of which number 60 are North American, 19 being found in California. Mr. Bebb describes 6 new species and 13 new varieties. The species are named in honor of the State and the workers there. They are *S. Lemmoni*, named in honor of one whose name bids fair to become attached to every other genus in his state; *S. Austineæ* in honor of a lady whose untiring zeal is neatly complimented in this connection; *S. Breweri*, a very interesting discovery of a genuine American representative of the *Viminalæ*; *S. Californica*; *S. Monica*, named for the Mono Pass, and belonging to the *Myrsalis* section, and *S. laevigata*. When Mr. Bebb gives us his final revision of North American Willows we will be satisfied, and not till then.